## TRUE/FALSE ITEMS

T F **1.** On a parabola, the distance from any point to the focus equals the distance from that point to the directrix.

T F **2.** The foci of an ellipse lie on its minor axis.

F **3.** The foci of a hyperbola lie on its transverse axis.

T F **4.** Hyperbolas always have asymptotes, and ellipses never have asymptotes.

T F **5.** A hyperbola never intersects its conjugate axis.

T F **6.** A hyperbola always intersects its transverse axis.

T F **7.** The equation $ax^2 + 6y^2 - 12y = 0$ defines an ellipse if $a > 0$.

T F **8.** The equation $3x^2 + bxy + 12y^2 = 10$ defines a parabola if $b = -12$.

T F **9.** If $(r, \theta)$ are polar coordinates, the equation $r = 2/(2 + 3 \sin \theta)$ defines a hyperbola.

T F **10.** Parametric equations defining a curve are unique.

## REVIEW EXERCISES

*In Problems 1–20, identify each equation. If it is a parabola, give its vertex, focus, and directrix; if it is an ellipse, give its center, vertices, and foci; if it is a hyperbola, give its center, vertices, foci, and asymptotes.*

**1.** $y^2 = -16x$

**2.** $16x^2 = y$

**3.** $\frac{x^2}{25} - y^2 = 1$

**4.** $\frac{y^2}{25} - x^2 = 1$

**5.** $\frac{y^2}{25} + \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$

**6.** $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

**7.** $x^2 + 4y = 4$

**8.** $3y^2 - x^2 = 9$

**9.** $4x^2 - y^2 = 8$

**10.** $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

**11.** $x^2 - 4x = 2y$

**12.** $2y^2 - 4y = x - 2$

**13.** $y^2 - 4y - 4x^2 + 8x = 4$

**14.** $4x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 4y + 4 = 0$

**15.** $4x^2 + 9y^2 - 16x - 18y = 11$

**16.** $4x^2 + 9y^2 - 16x + 18y = 11$

**17.** $4x^2 - 16x + 16y + 32 = 0$

**18.** $4y^2 + 3x - 16y + 19 = 0$

**19.** $9x^2 + 4y^2 - 18x + 8y = 23$

**20.** $x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 2y = 1$

*In Problems 21–36, obtain an equation of the conic described. Graph the equation by hand.*

**21.** Parabola; focus at $(-2, 0)$; directrix the line $x = 2$

**22.** Ellipse; center at $(0, 0)$; focus at $(0, 3)$; vertex at $(0, 5)$

**23.** Hyperbola; center at $(0, 0)$; focus at $(0, 4)$; vertex at $(0, -2)$

**24.** Parabola; vertex at $(0, 0)$; directrix the line $y = -3$

**25.** Ellipse; foci at $(-3, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$; vertex at $(4, 0)$

**26.** Hyperbola; vertices at $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$; focus at $(4, 0)$

**27.** Parabola; vertex at $(2, -3)$; focus at $(2, -4)$

**28.** Ellipse; center at $(-1, 2)$; focus at $(0, 2)$; vertex at $(2, 2)$

**29.** Hyperbola; center at $(-2, -3)$; focus at $(-4, -3)$; vertex at $(-3, -3)$

**30.** Parabola; focus at $(3, 6)$; directrix the line $y = 8$

**31.** Ellipse; foci at $(-4, 2)$ and $(-4, 8)$; vertex at $(-4, 10)$

**32.** Hyperbola; vertices at $(-3, 3)$ and $(5, 3)$; focus at $(7, 3)$

**33.** Center at $(-1, 2)$; $a = 3$; $c = 4$; transverse axis parallel to the $x$-axis

**34.** Center at $(4, -2)$; $a = 1$; $c = 4$; transverse axis parallel to the $y$-axis

**35.** Vertices at $(0, 1)$ and $(6, 1)$; asymptote the line $3y + 2x - 9 = 0$

**36.** Vertices at $(4, 0)$ and $(4, 4)$; asymptote the line $y + 2x - 10 = 0$

*In Problems 37–46, identify each conic without completing the squares and without applying a rotation of axes.*

**37.** $y^2 + 4x + 3y - 8 = 0$

**38.** $2x^2 - y + 8x = 0$

**39.** $x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 8y + 2 = 0$

**40.** $x^2 - 8y^2 - x - 2y = 0$

**41.** $9x^2 - 12xy + 4y^2 + 8x + 12y = 0$

**42.** $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 8\sqrt{5}x + 16\sqrt{5}y = 0$

**43.** $4x^2 + 10xy + 4y^2 - 9 = 0$

**44.** $4x^2 - 10xy + 4y^2 - 9 = 0$

**45.** $x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 + 2x + 4y - 1 = 0$

**46.** $4x^2 + 12xy - 10y^2 + x + y - 10 = 0$